



KAISER OFFERS RUSS NEW TERMS

WILSON RAISES
WHEAT PRICE
FOR 1918 CROP

President Takes Action to Stimulate Production—Declares Farmer Will Reap Reasonable Profit.

Associated Press Service:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Wilson today raised the government guaranteed price for the 1918 wheat crop as high as \$2.25 a bushel in one primary market, and in varying sums in all other primary markets except flour. The Chicago price was put at \$2.20.

Acting under authority of the food law, the president thus met the agitation in congress for higher prices and took steps to stimulate production and prevent holding back the crop while the agitation was going on. The prices fixed, the president declared, would assure the producer of a reasonable profit. On the basis of No. 1, northern spring wheat and its equivalents, the president fixed the prices as follows:

Chicago, \$2.20; Omaha, \$2.15; Kansas City, \$2.15; St. Louis, \$2.18; Minneapolis, \$2.17; Duluth, \$2.17; New York, \$2.25; Philadelphia, \$2.27; Baltimore, \$2.27; New Port News, \$2.27; Charleston, S. C., \$2.27; Savannah, \$2.27; Portland, Ore., \$2.05; Seattle, \$2.05; San Francisco, \$2.10; Los Angeles, \$2.10; Galveston, \$2.20; New Orleans, \$2.20; Salt Lake City, \$2.00; Great Falls, Mont., \$2.00; Spokane, Wash., \$2.00; Pocatello, Idaho, \$2.00; Fort Worth, Tex., \$2.00; Oklahoma City, \$2.05; Wichita, Kan., \$2.08.

The equivalents of No. 1 northern to which the same price applies are No. 1 hard winter; No. 1 red winter; No. 1 durum, and No. 1 hard white.

The wheat must be harvested in the United States during 1918 and sold in the market before June 1, 1919.

To Stimulate Production.

The president's proclamation states that the action is to meet an emergency requiring the stimulation of wheat production.

In a statement accompanying his proclamation, the president said:

"Under the food control act of August 13, 1917, it is my duty to announce a guaranteed price for wheat of the 1918 harvest. I am, therefore, issuing a proclamation setting the price at the principal interior primary markets. It makes no essential alteration in the present guarantee. It is a continuation of the present prices of wheat, with some adjustments arising from the designation of additional terminal marketing points.

This guaranteed price assures the farmer of a reasonable profit even if the war should end within the year and the large stores of grain in those sections of the world that are now cut off from transportation should again come into competition with his products. To increase the price of wheat above the present figure, or to agitate any increase of price, would have the effect of very seriously hampering the large operations of the nation and of the allies by causing the wheat of last year's crop to be withheld from the market. It would moreover dislocate all the present wheat levels that have been established after much anxious discussion and would therefore create an industrial unrest which would be harmful to every industry in the country.

Believes Farmers Loyal.

"I know the spirit of our farmers and have not the least doubt as to the loyalty with which they will accept the present decision. The fall wheat planting which furnishes two-thirds of our wheat production took place with no other assurance than this and the farmers' confidence was demonstrated by the fact that they planted an acreage larger than the record of any preceding year, larger by two million acres than the second largest record year, and seven million acres more than the average for the final years before the outbreak of the European war.

"It seems not to be generally understood why wheat is picked out for price determination and only wheat among the cereals. The answer is that, while normal distribution of all our farm products has been subject to great disturbances during the last three years because of war conditions only two commodities, namely wheat and sugar, have been so seriously affected as to require governmental intervention.

"The disturbances which affect these products (and others in less degree) arise from the fact that all of the overseas shipping in the world is now under government control and that the government is obliged to assign tonnage to each

Inter-Allied
Labor Puts O.K.
on War Program

Associated Press Service:

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The inter-allied labor conference, which ended its sessions here today, has accepted the war aims program as enunciated by British labor Dec. 28, and the next step probably will be the calling of an international conference at an early date, including both labor and socialism.

At a luncheon given today in honor of the foreign delegates to the conference, Arthur Henderson, former member of the war cabinet and leader of the labor party, described these aims as meaning the establishment of a league of nations, involving "international cooperation for disarmament and the prevention of war in the future, the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro and only territorial changes in the future based on justice and right.

Mr. Henderson declared that the peace aimed at was of the peoples and that the peoples must stand behind it, and he added that labor was prepared to go on with the war until all the conditions insisted upon for a permanent peace were met.

James Ramsay MacDonald, socialist and labor member of parliament, said that the next step of labor and socialism was to bring the matter before the German and Austrian people themselves.

All Endorse Program.

The program as outlined corresponds in general to the declaration of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George. It has the support of the socialist or labor parties of England, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Roumania and South Africa.

The social revolutionary or minimalist Russians telegraphed an endorsement of British labor's war aims and added that they had tried to send delegates to London, but that Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik foreign minister, had refused passports.

The program which finally resulted was passed unanimously. The French delegate, Albert Thomas, the former minister of munitions, declared:

"The war aims as outlined are the absolute minimum which we will accept and if anybody tries to foist on us a peace not embodying these terms it will mean a revolution which will not halt until justice has been secured, even if that takes 15 years."

Mr. Henderson also declared that the program as recorded is the minimum demands of the laboring classes of all the allied countries.

YARDS WORKERS SPEND
MILLIONS FOR DRINK

Associated Press Service:

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Residents of the district known as "back of the yard" spend \$4,500,000 a year for drink, according to testimony given today in the stock yards where arbitration by Elbert Beeman, in charge of employees welfare work for Wilson & Co.

The section embraces 125 square blocks of tenements, occupied almost exclusively by foreign born laborers, 40 percent of whom are employed in the packing house industry.

The witness read from a report prepared by Young Men's Christian association workers in 1912, which showed that the gross receipts of each saloon in the district averaged \$15,000 a year. The district now has 300 saloons or 75 more than in 1912. Beeman introduced in evidence a large map of the territory showing there are 75 more saloons than retail stores where food is sold in the section. The number of food stores given was 225.

Witnesses for the packers declared that the saloon is responsible for much of the poverty and distress among the foreign born unskilled laborers employed in the stock yards. One block in the section contains 13 saloons and is known as "Whisky Point."

TO DISCUSS SCHOOL
CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

Associated Press Service:

UNION, N. J., Feb. 23.—Educational conditions in Europe and this country will be discussed at the annual national convention of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' associations, which will convene in Atlantic City, Feb. 26, Mrs. Elmer Orme, chairman of the publicity committee of the congress, announced here today. Among the speakers will be Dr. Lyman P. Powell, who will speak on educational conditions in France and England; Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the National Educational association; and P. P. Clayton, commissioner of education of the United States. War time duties of the congress also will be discussed.

SAYS GERMAN
ALLIANCE HID
KULTURNESTS

Propaganda Spreaders in U. S. Curtailed When America Entered War, Declares Toledo Lawyer.

Associated Press Service:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The National German-American alliance was pictured before a senate judiciary sub-committee today by Gustav Ohlinger, a Toledo, Ohio, lawyer, as a cover for German propaganda in the United States. Mr. Ohlinger was the first witness at hearings on the bill by Sen. King of Utah to revoke the charter of the alliance and wind up its affairs and those of its state organizations.

Declaring that much of his testimony was based on information taken from literature sent to members, Mr. Ohlinger said the operation of the alliance in the United States is similar to the propaganda system by which Germany brought Austria under its complete dominance. He had not completed his testimony when the committee adjourned tonight, and will be called again Monday.

The sub-committee proposed later to call officials of the alliance, including the president, the Rev. S. G. Von Bosse of Wilmington, Del., and the secretary, Adolph Timm of Philadelphia, in order to hear their side of the case.

U. S. Entry Halts Work.

In his testimony today Mr. Ohlinger made it plain that he did not desire to create the impression that all members of the alliance were conscious of having worked against the interests of the United States. The real propagandists in the organization, he said, worked in secret, and in a subtle way urged the individual members to further the interests of Germany. The entrance of the United States into the war, however, had curtailed their activities, Mr. Ohlinger added.

The witness said that a former president of the alliance, C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, received from Emperor William in 1904, the fourth order of the Red Eagle for his "services to German culture" in the United States. It was Hexamer, he asserted, who sent telegraphic messages to the presidents of the state alliances, instructing them to wire President Wilson that a majority of the citizens of their states opposed any drastic action against Germany as the result of the sinking of the Lusitania.

Opposed Wilson Nomination.

Preceding the national political conventions in 1916, the witness continued, the alliance worked against the renomination of President Wilson, and urged its members to aid in bringing about the defeat of Theodore Roosevelt for the republican nomination. Both on the theory that neither favored "strict neutrality" and that both were opposed to German interests in this country.

A letter addressed to German-Americans in this country, published in an alliance bulletin issued in Chicago, Mr. Ohlinger said, urged all citizens of German descent to vote "only for those who favored Germanization." The letter, he said, was written by former Rep. Bartholdt of Missouri, who was active in obtaining passage of the bill giving the alliance its charter.

Pioneers in Culture in U. S.

In an alliance bulletin issued in July, 1917, the witness told the committee, a writer declared that every German in the United States is a pioneer in German culture, and that he should be proud of it as a means of showing his loyalty to his native country. In the same issue a poetic writer declared in verse that oath of allegiance to the United States did not include a declaration that he would fight against Germany.

The by-laws of the organization belie its real purposes, Mr. Ohlinger said, although they declare one object is to teach American ideals to German immigrants, there is no record that this is being done. On the other hand, he declared, the entire activity in that respect is confined to urging the teaching of German in the public schools.

PERSHING REPORTS THREE
KILLED, FIVE WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Three men have been killed in action, five severely wounded and eight slightly wounded, Gen. Pershing tonight reported to the war department. The dead are:

Privates Thomas V. Ratcliff, Clarksville, Tenn.; William H. Scott, Calvert City, Ky., and Ralph T. Klinger, Ontario, Calif.

Another Spanish
Steamer Sunk
by Submarine

Associated Press Service:

MADRID, Friday, Feb. 22.—The Spanish steamer Maria Caspio has been sunk by a submarine on her way to New York with a cargo of cork. The crew was picked up by the Spanish steamer Claudio Lopez y Lopez, which also was stopped by the submarine but later was allowed to proceed.

The captain of the Claudio Lopez y Lopez, had the greatest difficulty in inducing the commander of the submarine to allow him to continue the voyage. The submarine commander wanted to sink the liner because she was carrying a number of cars assigned to the Spanish Northern railroad, which is partly French owned.

The sinking of the Spanish steamer Maria Caspio, makes the third such occurrence in less than four weeks. On Jan. 28 a German submarine sank the Spanish steamer Giradola and on Feb. 13 the Spanish steamer Ceferino was destroyed by a U-boat. On Feb. 10 the Italian steamer Duca de Genova was sunk within Spanish territorial waters.

Madrid advices Thursday, reported that the Spanish government would publish the text of three notes sent to the German government concerning the sinking of the Giradola, Ceferino and Duca de Genova. In the case of the Italian steamer, Spain demanded that Spanish territorial waters be respected.

Destruction of Spanish steamers by German submarines has become more frequent. Early in December the Germans announced that the submarine barred zone had been extended to include the Azores island and in mid-January, the zone was extended to the Madeira islands and the Cape Verde islands, thus covering all the steamship routes between Spain and North and South America.

SHIP BUILDING LABOR
ROWS ARE ABOUT OVER

Associated Press Service:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—With a settlement of differences with the Brotherhood of Carpenters in prospect, shipbuilding board officials are hopeful that the ship building program will meet with few further delays due to labor troubles.

In making this announcement tonight the board cited two instances recently in which union labor and shipbuilding board officials had agreed to a settlement of their differences. Shipyard workers at Duluth and Superior have voted down a proposed strike and have agreed to end all petty quarrels. At Oakland, Calif., labor leaders have notified the board that they will accept the principle of the open shop and will do everything possible to hurry construction.

Government officials and labor leaders who last fall signed a memorandum creating the ship building labor adjustment board, to which they are leaving all differences, will meet this week to see if the memorandum can be amended to comply with the views of William L. Hutchison, president of the Carpenters' organization, who heretofore has declined to become a party to it.

LOCKS UP STATION;
YOUNG MAN INSIDE

Pedestrians passing the South Shore interurban station at LaSalle, Ill., and Michigan st., Saturday night about 9:15 o'clock, were attracted by a young man who stood at the windows facing Michigan st., frantically attempting to gain the attention of a passerby. Two women, walked up to the window and the man informed them that he was locked in and had attempted to crawl through a transom but had been unsuccessful. The women notified the police station and an officer was dispatched to the South Shore station to get a key to the door.

Minutes passed and about 10 p. m. an employee of the company appeared, minus the key. He talked to the boy and finally aided him in wriggling through a transom above the door opening out on LaSalle av. The prisoner gave his name as Oscar Mendenhall, 127 S. Hill st., and stated that he had stepped into the station. He did not notice the agent leave the station and the presence of the boy had evidently escaped the notice of the agent.

CAPTURE GERMAN SHIP
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 23.—A Transatlantic dispatch received here states that the German steamer Dusseldorf, enroute from Tromsøe to Stettin, has been captured by a British auxiliary cruiser.

Hohenzollern, the High-Toll-Taker

South Bend Boy
Now With Famous
Airmen in France

Donald Eldredge, South Bend's first contribution to the Lafayette Escadrille in France, has been assigned to a spad division on the front northeast of Paris, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eldredge, 702 W. Colfax av., last night.

Eldredge, who is just past 21, left America last May as a member of an ambulance unit from Dartmouth college. Only a short time after his arrival in France, he enlisted in the aviation section, and began a course of training which lasted over seven months.

Last November he was breveted as a qualified air pilot, and was given a short "permission" to visit Paris. After passing all the tests, he was assigned to the Spad division, a division in which the fastest and highest powered machines are used. The work of the Spads is to protect the heavier machines, and to drive off enemy planes. They are "one seaters," and the pilot uses a machine gun, in addition to operating his airplane.

Passes Difficult Tests.

Young Eldredge passed all the difficult tests without mishap, a record required of all those assigned to spads. The "reversement," "evrille," and "hair pin turn" were part of his training. The "reversement" is the French name for the maneuver which has been known as the "immelman turn," and consists of a sideways turn, a front turn, and then another sideways turn, the result of which is to bring the machine right side up some 1,500 feet lower down, and going in the opposite direction.

It is the intention of the young flier to be transferred to the American division as soon as possible, according to his letters received in South Bend. He will probably be given a commission as first lieutenant when he enters the American service.

AnaGram of Kultur.

Gov. Brough made an anaGram of "culture" as follows: "K" stands for killing. "U" stands for U boat. "L" stands for lies. "T" stands for treachery. "U" stands for unfaithfulness. "R" stands for ruthlessness.

Other addresses were made by Dean Eugene Townsend of the school of agriculture, University of Illinois, on food production; Charles P. Neill of Washington, former commissioner of labor and Victor A. Orlander, labor leader and member of the Illinois state council of defense.

3 MORE YEARS
OF WAR SEEN

Gov. Brough Declares Such is Opinion of Official Washington.

Associated Press Service:

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—According to Gov. Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, the judgment of official Washington is that there will be three more years of war.

Fresh from a visit to the national capital Gov. Brough made this statement here today in a speech at the congress of national service of the National Security league. It was in connection with his declaration that a conservation and educational program must be adopted in order to win the war.

Another governor—Whitman of New York—was on today's program. He told of the leadership of his state in military preparedness.

Gov. Brough put his auditors in good humor with his wit, logic, lean and clean shaven, he took to himself the sobriquet of the Arkansas traveler.

I. W. W. American Bolsheviki.

"There is a new south that is united and that is loyally backing up the flag in this war," he said. "Do you realize there is a bolsheviki in this country just as there is in Russia?" He referred to the I. W. W. "They are dwelling in the twilight of American patriotism. There can be no twilight zone. You must be for the president or you are against the flag."

"I was in Washington recently and it is the opinion of men there that this war will last three years longer. Germany in some respects is stronger than she was three years ago. She has 13,000,000 square miles of territory and six times the food acreage that she formerly had. She will come into the possession of large munitions factories because of the collapse of the Russian government."

TURKISH ARMY STARTS
DRIVE IN CAUCASUS

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Turkish army in the Caucasus has begun an offensive, a correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph wires from the headquarters of the Russian western army. The attack was started before the expiration of the armistice. The Turks occupied Platana and paralyzed the evacuation of the Caucasian corps which is now grouped along the coast.

4 More Aviators
Killed at Camps;
One Fall 1,000 ft.

Associated Press Service:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23.—Civilian Flying Instructor Guy H. Reagel of Chicago, and Cadets Robert Gray, Jr., of Long Island, N. Y., and James H. Webb, Rome, Ga., were killed at Park field, near Memphis, late today when the airplane in which the men were flying collided and fell about 800 feet.

Associated Press Service:

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 23.—Horace Higginbotham, former all-American football star from Yale and a cadet naval aviator at Hines field near here, was killed this afternoon when the airplane in which he was flying fell 1,000 feet.

Ensign Frank Lynch also of the naval flying corps who was piloting the plane was probably fatally injured in the crash.

BABY'S CRIES DISCOVER
MURDER AND SUICIDE

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—The cries of an infant in the room of a well known hotel here today led to the discovery of what is apparently a case of murder and suicide. The dead man being "L. Miller, St. Louis," said to be about 35, and the woman found in the room was addressed to "William Beck," 59th and Franklin sts., St. Louis, and read:

"Come if you can. I will return with you. Write me when. Anna." Insurance policies made out on the life of Anna Riley and in the names of her three children, also were discovered. The child is about seven months old. Miller came to the hotel three days ago.

MEXICAN SNIPERS
SHOOT U. S. CAPTAIN

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 23.—Retaliatory measures will be taken to exterminate snipers who have been firing on American border patrols recently unless there is an immediate cessation, it was declared tonight following the shooting of Capt. Joseph N. Marx late today, if necessary United States troops will cross the line to deal with the snipers, it was declared.

Capt. Marx inadvertently crossed the border line at a point where it is not clearly defined. Mexican snipers opened fire at once, wounding Capt. Marx in the leg and killing his mount. The captain was brought back across the line by his men.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT reports some anxiety in the British colony in Petrograd and the consulate there being crowded with persons wishing to get away. A British military order directs all Britishmen of military age, who have been exempted from service up to this time to hold themselves ready to start home at six hours notice. Other British subjects, especially women and

HUNS DEMAND
ALL LAND TO
BREST-LITOVSK

Boundary of Territory on the North to Go to East Frontier of Courtland—Both to Declare War Over.

Associated Press Service:

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Russian wireless government statement received here tonight said:

"Germany will renew the peace negotiations and will conclude peace on the following conditions:

"Both to declare the war ended.

"All regions west of the line indicated at Brest-Litovsk to the Russian delegation, which formerly belonged to Russia, to be no longer under the territorial protection of Russia.

"In the region of Dvinsk this line must be advanced to the eastern frontier of Courland.

"The former attachment to these regions to the Russian state must in no case involve for their obligation toward Russia. Russia renounces every claim to intervene in the internal affairs of those regions.

"Germany and Austria-Hungary have the intention to define further the fate of these regions in agreement with their populations.

"Germany is ready, after the completion of Russian demobilization, to evacuate the regions which are east of the above line. So far as it is not stated likewise, Livonia and Estonia must immediately be cleared of Russian troops and Red guards."

APPEAL FOR GUERRILLA WAR
GETS LITTLE RESPONSE.

Associated Press Service:

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Germans, according to the latest dispatches from Petrograd, give of which were sent from there last night are meeting with little or no opposition in their newest invasion of Russia, whose disorganized and scattered army is taking no notice of the appeal of the bolshevik to engage in guerrilla warfare.

Livonia is completely overrun with the German armies, and the Germans are not far from the outskirts of the naval base of Revel, the evacuation of which could hardly be completed as Petrograd dispatches say the soldiers refused to assist in the work. At Minsk the Germans are the stride one of the main routes to Moscow while further south Austrians and Ukrainians are on their way to Kiev. Until the Ukrainian peace these Ukrainian soldiers were prisoners of war but have since been released and armed by the central powers.

Meanwhile the helpless bolshevik are publishing appeals to the people to resist the invaders and there is talk at Petrograd of convoking the constituent assembly.

Some of the agency headquarters say that units of the German army are refusing to participate in the invasion, while disorders have been observed among the Austrians.

Take No Prisoners.

Petrograd newspapers report that Russian soldiers on the northern front seized 27 trains which are being used to carry 10,000 of the soldiers to Moscow. The Germans are taking no prisoners, merely discriminating the Russians and liberating them.

German airplanes, the Petrograd correspondent of the Times says, are distributing proclamations, calling on the Russian people to renounce arms and keep order as the Germans are coming to suppress anarchy and to bring food as well.

The bolshevik are greatly perturbed and depressed. Foreign Minister Trotsky is reported to be sick in consequence of refusal of hostilities and is unable to attend meetings of the council of peoples' commissaries, which are being held constantly.

The Times correspondent reports some anxiety in the British colony in Petrograd and the consulate there being crowded with persons wishing to get away. A British military order directs all Britishmen of military age, who have been exempted from service up to this time to hold themselves ready to start home at six hours notice. Other British subjects, especially women and

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